

The liquor strike

by IAN URQUHART

Editorial cartoonists took pleasure last summer in depicting the liquor strike in Quebec and the beer strike in Ontario as a boon to Canadian unity.

They reasoned that the trading of Ontario's hard stuff for Quebec's suds along the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway contributed more to Canadian federalism than any Bi-Bi Report.

Ontario's beer has long since started flowing again, while Quebecers must still look elsewhere for their liquor.

But the difference between the two strikes lies not only in their length.

Ontario's workers were quarreling with private enterprise — the individual brewers; the Quebec strikers are challenging the government — run Québec Liquor Board and their cause has become a test of the Union Nationale's policy of crushing labour rebellion and preserving the province as a bastion of cheap, exploitable workers.

The 3,000 Québec Liquor Board employees are demanding a wage increase of roughly 50%, a pheno-

menal raise until you consider their present salary.

Their average take-home pay is \$62.50 a week, well below the recognized poverty level. Premier Daniel Johnson himself stated one year ago that \$120 a week should be considered a minimum for a man with a family.

When the present low pay is considered, a 50% raise seems more than justifiable; yet the government remains firmly anti-labour and will not offer more than a 7% raise, their stated guide-

continued on page 2



McGILL DAILY

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Summit meeting refused workers

by SAM BOSKEY

A last ditch attempt to solve the present labor problems between the University and the union of porters and cleaners will take place Friday with a different cast than had been expected.

George Grimson, the university's Business Administrator and Executive Assistant to the Principal, refused a union request to take part in a "summit meeting" between himself and the union President, Armand Jolicoeur. The request was made after union members voted unanimously last week to reject the university's "final offer".

Claiming that it would be better to "use existing machinery", Grimson mandated Personnel Services Director Paul Matthews to act for him with full authority in a meeting with the union, presided over by the Government's Labor Conciliator, Raynald Dorion. Grimson also suggested that A. D. Elliot, the Director of Physical Plant (Building & Grounds) make himself available for the talks.

The negotiations will try to resolve the issue of contract duration. The workers rejected the university's offer of a three year contract but are willing to accept the same term spread over two years.

Senate gives in on student qualifications

by DAVID HIMMELSTEIN

The Senate has acceded to Students' Council demands that qualifications for student senators be dropped, and that Council appoint student members of senate committees.

In a letter to Students' Society President Bob Hajaly, the Senate indicated that it had dropped the restrictions which it had previously placed on the selections of senators. These restrictions had met with strong opposition from members of the council.

Vice president Ian Hyman hailed the changes in policy as a

major advance, but cautioned that it must remain clear that Council is the 'voice of the Students' Society, and that Senate members must not be allowed to split with Council, and thus render both groups ineffective.

The Senate also expressed the hope that the election of student members could be completed by October 16, the date of its next meeting, but it is unlikely that Council will be able to establish election procedures and complete the election before that date.

It is possible that interim representatives will be appointed by Council to attend that meeting.

Hyman speculated these representatives might include himself, President Hajaly, Vice-President Peter Foster, and councillors Jael Raby (Commerce), Dorren Laszlo (Dentistry), Mike Clarke (Engineering) and Melvyn Niederhoffer, (Graduate Studies and Research).

The Senate also announced that it would allow Council to appoint student members of Senate committees during the coming year, pending an investigation into the whole question.

The council had bitterly opposed Senate's decision that it would select student members itself, as it does other members. Hyman pointed to the fact that Council had been making these appointments since students were first invited to sit on Senate committees in December of 1965.

President charges prejudice

Fraternity pulls out of Council

The president of one of McGill's eighteen fraternities has withdrawn his house from the Inter-Fraternity Council charging that a majority of IFC members discriminate against racial and ethnic minorities.

Raymond Kahn, president of Tau Epsilon Phi, said that these fraternities "have not grown up. They are living in the fifties". Kahn, a fourth year Honours psychology student, accused the offending houses of being ingrown and "socially self-oriented".

At a September 26 IFC meeting, Kahn attempted to present a motion which would force all Council members to reveal their constitutions at an open meeting. "Exclusion clauses" would then be brought into the open.

Kahn's motion was laughed at by the chairman of the meeting, who refused to allow it to come to a vote. Nevertheless, one representative confessed that his fraternity was bound by its constitution not to grant membership to students of certain ethnic groups. (Kahn declined to name this house, explaining that he was at the time of the meeting bound to secrecy.)

According to the rebel fraternity leader, McGill fraternities are split into three camps: the eleven English or "WASP" houses, of which Sigma Chi is an example; the three Jewish houses, exemplified by Zeta Beta Tau; and the four non-sectarian houses.

Kahn said that only Tau Epsilon Phi, Delta Sigma Phi, Phi Kappa Pi and Kappa Rho Tau belonged in the non-sectarian camp. Other fraternities professed tolerance but admitted non-WASP or non-Jewish students only as tokens. The IFC executive is made up entirely of representatives of WASP fraternities.

Kahn explained the position of Tau Epsilon Phi in terms of "constructive, liberal-minded fraternalism". The purpose of the fraternity was to develop meaningful community relationships within the university. Fraternity brothers should serve the

university both as individuals and as frat members; they should be in the forefront of student political activity.

Kahn lamented the fraternal apathy which prevented these goals from being attained. Certain service and social activities, such as the Blood Drive and Winter Carnival, were the sacred preserve of single fraternities. If flagging spirit was evident in some of these activities, it was due to the closed, apathetic attitudes of the fraternities involved.

Another aspect of McGill fraternalism which was condemned by the Tau Epsilon Phi president was the servile, petty pledging required of new members by most frats. Instead of testing the student's desire to work constructively as a member of the fraternal community, these methods only humiliated and degraded him.

The administration seems to have successfully avoided a confrontation with Council, at least until a final decision is reached on how committee members are to be appointed. The only bone of contention remaining is over whether Senate has the right to specify that its student members be elected. It seems unlikely that a major fight will result, as Council apparently favors election as the means of selection, although it resents the fact that Senate instructed it to use that method.

NEW DAILY STAFFERS

The cancellation of classes Monday has forced a postponement of the meeting for people wishing to join the Daily till Friday night.

In the meantime, interested students are invited to come to the Daily office anytime in the afternoon during the week and begin work.



Frat president Kahn

Liquor strike

(continued from page 1)
line for any labour-management negotiations.

Thus the strike drags into its fourth month with no end in sight.

(Anti) - Labour Minister Maurice Bellemare is striving to break the strike. He stated when it began June 26 that it might last 6 months, - hardly a comment which might lead to constructive negotiations and actually designed to undermine the striker's morale.

Bellemare has continued in this vein by repeatedly declaring that the authority to sell liquor might be turned over to local grocery stores. It is highly unlikely that the government would surrender a business from which it gains \$100 million dollars a year, but any mention of this possibility certainly scares the employees.

Most of the strikers are middle-aged and worried about their jobs. They do not want to lose them for they know that Québec has the highest unemployment rate in Canada and finding another job would be difficult. The Union Nationale's tactics are directed at an ideal target.

But the workers are determined to win a decent wage from the government. At a recent rally in Paul Sauve arena, 2,000 of them demonstrated their solidarity and collected \$7,000 to support their effort.

In addition, they received pledges of co-operation from the Quebec Teachers Corporation, the Hospital Employees Union, and the Nurses Alliance, three other government employee associations.

The striking workers are affiliated with the Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions. They receive \$20 a week each plus \$4 per child from the union during the strike, barely enough to keep them alive.

The government, accordingly, is dealing from strength in its refusal to deviate from its 7% wage increase ceiling.

For every \$1 the government spends within the Liquor Board, it earns \$1.93, and it could definitely afford to direct a small portion of this profit to the employees and raise them above the poverty line.

But Bellemare realizes that

if he breaks the wage restraints in one instance, he will be in a weaker position in future dealings with civil servants. And the teachers' and hospital workers' contracts must be re-negotiated soon.

Marcel Pepin, head of the CN-TU, argues, however, that wage restraints are ludicrous when workers presently take home only \$62.50 a week, that such restraints serve to widen the gap between the rich and the poor.

A dispute that cartoonists saw as strengthening Canadian unity might eventually aid the separatists. As the strike drags on, Quebec's labour forces are being made increasingly aware of the Union Nationale's desire to continue to suppress the working man as a means of maintaining the status quo in the province.

The frustrated worker will not turn to the Liberal Party of Jean Lesage, whom they consider to be an "unprogressive English pawn," but to Rene Leveque's Mouvement Souveraineté Association in the next election.

At the rally in Paul Sauve Arena, Levesque made an appearance and drew wild cheers when he told the strikers, "Ne lachez pas". (Don't give up). His reception was a marked contrast to the booing accorded to every mention of the names Lesage and Johnson.

The probable confirmation today of Jean Jacques Bertrand as the new leader of the Union Nationale will not change anything. He has been acting Premier for the duration of the strike and will undoubtedly pursue the same policy as he did the past four months.

Negotiations resume tomorrow with Marcel Pepin joining the talks for the first time, a development which the Liquor Board employees' representative, Jean-Louis Soucy, says might expedite an end to the strike.

Soucy said that he considers the strike important outside the context of higher wages for the workers, asserting that the manner in which it is settled will have "social consequences for the whole province."

TODAY

CYCOM: Open meeting, films shown, registration; Eng. 304 1 pm.

FILM WORKSHOP: New members welcome, first meeting, Union Rm. 457 7:30 pm.

FILM AUDITIONS: Open, for feature film, Playwright's Workshop, 282 St. Catherine W. 2 pm - midnight.

FILM SOCIETY "INNARDS": Help! (the Beatles), Physical Science Centre Auditorium 8 pm.

RECEPTION: Given by the Principal and Mrs. Robertson for Overseas Freshmen, union ballroom 4-6 pm.

JUDO CLUB: Senior Practice, BWF room (Gym) 5:30 pm.

WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY:

Sr. Team vs. Macdonald, Lower Campus 5:30 pm.

SYMPHONIC BAND: Bring instruments for first rehearsal of season tomorrow night. New director, new music this year!! Redpath Hall.

ITALIAN SOCIETY: General meeting, Union B 24, 1 pm.

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY: meeting: Room 457 Union, 7:30 pm.

HOUSING COMMITTEE: All those interested in living in co-ops, Union 111 7:30.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Lunch 11-2 pm, Daily mass at 1:05 and 5:05 pm. Everyone welcome.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS: On a besoin de vous. Réunion Peterson Hall 55, 6pm.

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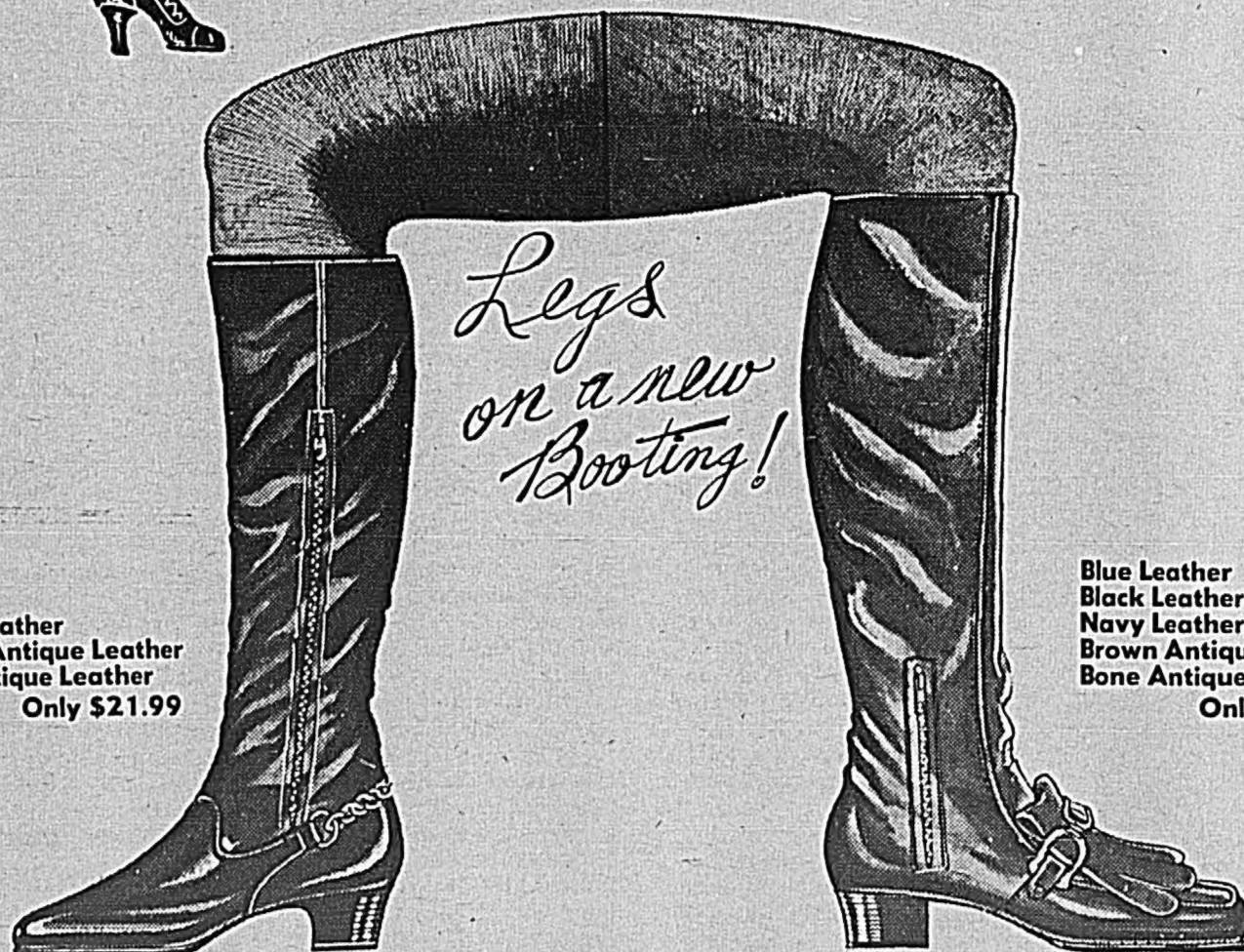
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Rudd trial opens

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If found guilty, he could receive up to a year in jail. He is also accused of three other misdemeanors all stemming from the incidents at Columbia.

When the case was called, several spectators, — members of SDS at Columbia — rose and cheered. Judge Julius A. Archibald ordered their eviction from the courtroom.

After the reduction in charge, Judge Archibald scheduled a hearing for all of the misdemeanor charges November 7 in criminal court.

The other charges facing Rudd are: inciting to riot, criminal solicitation and criminal trespass. The last two charges carry maximum penalties of three months while inciting to riot can bring up to a year's sentence upon conviction.

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partment, told the court that he believed "irreparable mischief" may result if Strax were permitted to trespass on the UNB campus.

The sit-in has been conducted in "Liberation 130", Strax's office in the physics building. The students occupied the office in order to forestall Strax's eviction after he was suspended from his duties last Tuesday after leading demonstrations against ID card use in the university's library. They are calling for Strax's reinstatement, reconstitution of UNB's Board of Governors to make it more representative of the province and an end to the ID card system at the university.

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"The whole Canadian academic community would suffer", said the telegram, "if the Strax case is handled repressively". The professors urged that police not be called, students not be arrested and professor Strax be reinstated.

Every available inch of space in Strax's second floor office is covered with mattresses and blankets. Between 7 pm and 8 am each day, protesters come and go via a rope out the window because the building is closed every night by campus police. Over fifty people have participated in the sit-in.

Administrators' meeting crashed

by ANNE BOODY

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The five were protesting the CUA's recognition of the Committee of University Presidents of Ontario (CUPO) as the official voice of the academic community. The intruders slipped into an elevator and headed for the tenth floor boardroom of a University Avenue building.

The stop light went on and the doors opened at the seventh floor. They stood face-to-face with the CUA members. There was a blank stare from both sides and an embarrassed silence.

Finally: "We're going up, what about you?" asked Ken Stone, vice-president of OUS.

The visitors received a big surprise at the top. Not only was it a meeting of the CUA — it was a joint meeting of the CUA and CPUO.

"We'll kill two birds with one stone", one visitor joked.

The presidents and their academic colleagues sipped coffee and caught up on the latest news, casting curious glances at the five students seated at the back of the room.

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The message of the media

Captain Picard of the Montreal policemen's Brotherhood to the contrary, student insurgents on the university campuses of the world have splashed much more printer's ink than blood. Since the fascination of the mass media with campus "revolt" shows no signs of abating, we should take a look at some of disreputable sloganeering which they foist on a perplexed public.

Two of the pundit's rallying cries, "Student Power" and "The Generation Gap", should be let out to pasture with dispatch.

The term "student power" has been rarely used, at least in Quebec, by student movements themselves. It presents a distorted image of what students are trying to accomplish in the university and in society.

It implies, first, that students seek changes only for themselves. To take one example, however, that of the reform of the university's governing power structure: more advanced critics some time ago replaced the call for mere student representation with demands for democratic control by all the university's constituents — students, faculty, employees and the public. Concretely, for instance, meetings of decision-making bodies should be open to observers from the public at large.

Yet the McGill administration, confined in its perspective to narrow student-power play, has specifically not included the public at large in its open-doors policy. There is still no way a taxpayer from St-Henri can come to see what decisions are or are not being made about McGill's involvement in, say, Montreal's

social problems. And McGill is supported by public funds to the tune of 40 per cent.

Similarly, the simple call for free tuition for students already at university was long ago broadened to democratic accessibility to education for all elements of society. In this demand university students speak not just for themselves but for all those who should have access to higher education.

"Student power" implies, secondly, that maniac activists somehow want the place run completely by students, or wish to overturn all the justly ordained hierarchies of authority and ignorance. "The students," pontificates Maxwell Cohen, Dean of Law, "must achieve the humility of their age, their status and their transitory character." There is a fatal confusion here, we think, between knowing more and knowing better, between Cohen's authoritarian thought and the authority of good thought.

Students, we suggest, are by and large pathetically eager to recognize the authority of good thought, and much of the so-called student unrest is fired by the urge to strip away the hundred frustrating roadblocks which the modern university throws up to bar the straightforward pursuit of relevant and critical thinking controlled by the learner himself.

Let us remember that the best professors themselves claim to be no more than advanced learners.

A request for eight students on a Senate of several dozen hardly portends the onset of totalitarian control by the snotty-nosed. Yet this is just the distorted image given the public by "Student Power".

If "Student Power" is too unlikely an epithet to stand up under examination, the media fall back to "Generation Gap" simply by pushing the button marked Profound Comment. This catch-all serves to explain everything from the evils of permissive toilet-training to the mysteries of acid rock.

It is invariably misapplied. It seems to have escaped notice that there has always been a generation gap, that more or less universally throughout history parents have been a generation older than their children. If there is social conflict now, it is because of particular differences in social background or in class interests, not specifically because of age differences. And if these social conflicts surface in conflict on campuses, we suggest that this is due much more to the inherently radical nature of learning, together with the vastly expanded social role of learning, than to any generational chasm.

The term "Generation Gap" conveys the net impression that disorder in the cities of intellect is due to childish rebellion. It distorts the openly political character of conflicts by casting them in psychoanalytical haze. By this analysis we should still be launching panty raids.

So pervasive is the influence of the media mandarins on our habits of mind and outlook on the world that there is danger of taking these false images for our own. The appropriate response is a cold, fishy, critical eye on everything we read and see.

Mark STAROWICZ

LETTERS

Gazette story full of holes

Sir,

The attached copy of my letter to the Montreal Gazette is sent for your information.

After reading the Gazette story, it was a pleasure to find that reference to this library in the Daily account, by Brian Segal, was eminently fair and factual. I trust that you and your staff will continue to report the news in this manner:

Dear Sir:

On page 3 of today's (Thursday, September 26th) Gazette there is a news item "McGill Daily vote".

To set the record straight:

The library in question has for the past 4 years punched a hole in the upper right corner of student identification cards signifying that they have registered with the library.

At approximately 9:30 on the morning of the election, an unidentified caller questioned this practice — the "stamp" of your report. Further calls resulted in a number of certification slips being sent to the library

for signature. A student who presented this signed slip, would be eligible to vote. In addition, a complete listing of all students whose right to vote might be invalidated through this library had been sent for distribution to all polls. This was done by 11:30 a.m. At 1 p.m. the librarian went to lunch leaving a competent assistant in charge. By 4 p.m. when the polls closed, of 160 women who were on the list, 21 had asked for and been given certification slips. At no time did "several hundred students" appear at this library.

May I respectfully request that in future your reporter check his facts before publishing his story.

Yours very truly,
(Mrs.) Margaret E. Wheeler,
Librarian,
Royal Victoria College

Correspondent violates RVC

Sir,

The Redpath Library, (woe to the general student who tries to sneak into the stacks), is not the only place on campus with fascistic discriminatory practices.

Like, the other day, the only copy of a book I needed was in the RVC library. Since all the students there were taking books off the shelves and bringing them

to the check-out desk, I proceeded to do the same, only to be grabbed by a (pretty female) librarian who told me, in tones which were as polite as the circumstances would allow, that no male students were allowed to molest the bookshelves, (all of which, by the way, are in full view of the watchdog librarian's desk and only a shriek from Warden Reynolds' office).

This leads me to the inevitable conclusion that, since the bookshelves didn't seem to mind my presence, RVC girls must use their library for studying in the nude, and hence the imposed prohibitions.

I wonder if one has to believe in God to get near the books in Divinity Hall.

Charles Griffin,
BA 4

Vigils for Viet Nam

Sir,

As we begin the new academic year, an old war continues. Despite abdication speeches, tactical bombing pauses and preliminary peace talks, the suffering of the people of Viet Nam also continues. Fortunately or unfortunately, depending on one's point of view, there is at least one member of the McGill community who will not let us forget that fact. I am referring to Mrs. Clare Culhane, medical records librarian at Montreal Neurological Hospital.

About one year ago, Mrs. Culhane began a six-month period as administrator of the Canadian Medical Team Hospital at Quang Ngai, 350 miles northeast of Saigon. The director of the Hospital was Dr. Alje Vennema, a graduate of the McGill Medical School. Mrs. Culhane's experiences in Viet Nam were so disturbing that since her return she has been unable to devote herself solely to her family and career. Instead she has also been quite active in the peace movement.

Students, faculty, and friends of McGill are invited to participate in her current project. She has begun a ten day fast in Ottawa to dramatize the need for Canadian initiatives for peace in Viet Nam. There will be vigils in support of her action at Phillips Square during this period and on October 5 there will be buses going to Ottawa for people who wish to join her for the day.

The vigils will last for two hours and will begin at the following times: 5 pm on September 30 and October 2, 4, 7 and 9; and at noon on October 1, 3, 5, and 8. Information concerning the October 5 bus trip may be obtained by calling 481-1569 (evenings).

Edward J. Farkas
Assistant Professor
Department of Chemical
Engineering

THE MACHINE

L'UNION NATIONALE AND THE FRENCH CANADIANS

1 - The politics of fear

The Union Nationale, decapitated by the death of Premier Daniel Johnson, today selects his successor.

The Union Nationale is one of the most intriguing political phenomena to develop in North America, it is also one of the least understood.

Out of the misery of the thirties it built a machine whose power went unchallenged for over twenty years

In the three-part series which begins today, we trace the party from its origins to the death of its last leader.

L'Union Nationale, the most powerful and closed political machine in Canada's history was born out of a revolt within the ranks of the Liberal Party in the early 1930's.

This revolt began when a group of young left-wing Liberals, calling themselves "L'Action Libérale Nationale" (A.L.N.) grew impatient with the party's conservative economic policies and the tight control over the party organization exercised by its chief, L.A. Taschereau.

The leader of the A.L.N. was Paul Gouin, son of the former Liberal Prime Minister of Quebec, and like most of his generation, influenced by the nationalistic ideas of men like Henri Bourassa (founder of the French-language Montreal daily *Le Devoir* and Canon Lionel Groulx, (author of some of the most literary and biased histories French Canada has produced of itself).

Industrialism hit Quebec with a stunning impact in the thirties — the first not-so-quiet-revolution — and the A.L.N. group was alarmed at the threat which this industrialism presented to the traditional French-Canadian culture. Much of the group's criticism was levelled against Taschereau's close ties with foreign capitalists.

The original tactic of the A.L.N. was to reform the Liberal Party from within, forcing a shift to the left in its economic and social policies, and injecting a stronger nationalistic philosophy.

The reform tactic met with frustration, and Gouin's group severed all connections with the Liberals shortly before the provincial elections of 1935, setting itself up as a separate political party.

When the new party was launched, it met with a favorable response from many sectors of the population — nationalism, it seemed, was the right tune to play, and French Canada would dance. The party won the favor of numerous other conservative groups, and, unofficially, got the heavy nod from the Catholic Church.

The party was handicapped by having no experienced politicians at its helm, and it could hardly dislodge the well-entrenched Taschereau machine on the basis of ideals alone.

An alliance with some other group, equally opposed to the Liberal administration, was the apparent solution. The only group which met that requirement was the Conservative Party.

The Conservatives had been the official opposition in the Quebec legislature ever since their defeat at the polls in the election of 1897. Only rarely did they capture enough seats to present a credible challenge to the Liberals. Furthermore, they suffered the stigma of being associated with "the British Imperialists", and French Canadians never forgot that it was the Conservatives who imposed conscription in 1917.

The leader of the Conservatives was

Artur Sauvé, representing Deux Montagnes.

When the nationalist movement of Canon Groulx and l'Action Française (a group formed by followers of Henri Bourassa after the war, promoting the use of the French language in commerce and industry, and defending French minorities in other provinces) began to gain ground after the Depression, Sauvé adopted most of its slogans.

Sauvé began criticising the role of fo-

reign capital in the industrial development of the province and to attack the Liberals for their generous concessions to business interests.

The alliance of ideals between the Conservatives and the A.L.N. seemed to have a logical basis.

Montreal's colorful Mayor, Camilien Houde succeeded Sauvé as head of the Conservative Party, and followed his nationalist philosophy. The party under Houde

(continued page 8)

Daniel Johnson on Québec and Canada

Specifically, what does Quebec want? As the mainstay of a nation, it wants free rein to make its own decisions affecting the growth of its citizens as human beings (i.e., education, social security and health in all respects), their economic development (i.e., the forging of any economic and financial tool deemed necessary), their cultural fulfilment (which takes in not only arts and literature, but the French language as well) and the presence abroad of the Quebec community (i.e., relations with certain countries and international organizations).

The present Government of Quebec has a mandate to assure the juridical and practical equality of the two linguistic communities in Canada. The responsibility for establishing this equality does not rest with the Quebec Government alone. It is shared with us by the other provinces and the federal Government.

I take for granted that Canada's next constitution will proclaim the association of our two cultural communities and clearly set forth the collective rights of both. What is to prevent us from setting up a permanent body staffed by equal numbers of Canadians from each cultural community, to insure the respect of these collective rights? Steps should be taken to insure genuine, effective and proportionate participation by French-speaking Canadians in the federal civil service. The federal capital should reflect the linguistic duality of the population...

The National Capital Commission should be taken out of the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal Government and converted into a tripartite body that would include representation of the Governments of Ontario and Quebec.

I am not satisfied I should spend my time begging for rights. I want a new constitution which will provide institutions to guarantee the right of the provinces to consultation and put an end to the tug of war between Ottawa and the provinces and between the provinces themselves. This alone is enough to justify rewriting the constitution. What does it amount to, to have a provincial government which has to get on its knees before another authority? Institutions guaranteeing provincial rights in dealing with the federal Government would give them self-esteem instead of being, as at present, at the mercy of federal governments which promised programs merely to win elections.

We think it is advisable to create a genuine constitutional tribunal whose composition would reflect the federal nature of our institutions and Canadian duality. We believe it would be advantageous to investigate the possibility of converting the present Senate into a true federal house having a bicultural character.

Quebec does not regret having made government services and schools available in English for its minority. It will continue to do so while promoting efforts to make French the national language of Quebec. At the same time Quebec will continue to encourage the removal of barriers to the movement of French Canadians outside Quebec. But so far Quebec has been forced to conclude that this two-partner Canada remains to be invented. The more Canada becomes binational the less French Canadians will be forced to regard Quebec as their national state.

These feelings, these attitudes, these goals of Quebec are nowhere better understood, I think, than in Ontario. And I am convinced that the constitutional evolution of Canada depends largely on what the most progressive elements of our two provinces will be able to agree upon.

The other day I read an article about the Centennial of Confederation, which said that Canada was born 100 years ago, by an act of the British Parliament. Strictly speaking, this might have seemed true from the point of view of the author of the article, and I do not doubt his good faith; but you can easily imagine the reaction of a descendant of Louis Hebert or of Abraham Martin when he reads in his newspaper that Canada was born only 100 years ago. Nearly every year in Quebec, we see French-Canadian families gathering together from the four corners of the country, and sometimes even of the continent, to

celebrate the 300th or the 350th anniversary of the arrival of their first ancestor in the Valley of the St. Lawrence. In 1667, 200 years before Confederation, according to geographer Raoul Blanchard there were already 656 inhabitants on the heights of Beauport and 529 on the Island of Orleans. In 1700, between 12,000 and 13,000 French Canadians were settled in the colony, including 8,000 in the Quebec region alone. In 1760, they numbered more than 60,000 throughout the whole colony. It is obvious that for the descendants of all these pioneers, Confederation is only one of several stages in the life of Canada.

... There is another fact that is equally well known, although sometimes people seem hesitant in admitting all its logical consequences: that is that there are 5 million French Canadians in Quebec, where they form 80 per cent of the population. They are therefore in the majority, not only by rights but also in number. They hold political power in Quebec.

I believe that the surest way to bring about the destruction of this country is to confuse the national feeling of French Canadians with separatism. To be against Quebec nationalism in that way is an affront not to the persons one might think, but to a whole people which after 3½ centuries of development and desire for a common way of life, is conscious of forming a nation in the sociological meaning of the word; a people which wants to live and progress in the direction of its own special culture, at least in its principal homeland, namely Quebec.

When the federal government offers an option which is quite obviously designed for Quebec, it pretends to offer it to all the provinces; and once Quebec has exercised its option, to re-establish uniformity they ask the other provinces to pretend to want some, too. In this game, everybody is a loser.

Figures recently published in Ottawa show that out of 1,175 federal senior civil servants with an annual salary of \$17,000 or more, there were only 135 whose mother tongue was French. This means that in spite of the sincere efforts being made to correct this situation, the participation of French Canadians at the levels where decisions are made and carried out is still pretty slim. Nevertheless there are still some people who accuse French Canadians of wanting to impose their language, and even their will, on the rest of the country.

French Canadians will always want to rely on a strong Quebec, enjoying a broad autonomy; but they will be happy to be able to count as well on a strong central government provided that it is solidly founded on the principle of cultural duality which alone can assure Canada its harmony, its originality, and its true greatness.

The descendants of the discoverers and the *coueurs des bois*, who have settled in all the provinces of Canada and who deeply love this country in its entirety, would not consent with a light heart to be more or less driven back into Quebec. They ask nothing better than to be able to consider the whole of Canada as their homeland. But for this they must be able to feel fully at home there, and not have to renounce their culture in order to be welcomed everywhere as fully equal citizens.

... It is not just Quebec, nor just the community of French culture, that feel restricted in their normal development by the present state of affairs. Because some people obstinately refuse to recognize that Quebec is in a special situation, as the heartland of French Canada, they would prefer that even in the area of social security, and even in many cases in matters of education and culture, the same laws should apply in the same way to each and every province. As a result, Quebec and the rest of the country are in one another's way, always frustrated in their efforts to achieve their ambitions that are perfectly legitimate on either side.

Quebec, the main homeland of the French-Canadian nation, should be able to freely establish necessary communications with the outside for the full exercise of its internal jurisdiction.

Windsor quits CUS

WINDSOR (CUP) — Students at the University of Windsor rejected membership in the Canadian Union of Students by a margin of almost two-to-one Friday.

The referendum was the second in two years at Windsor — last year CUS squeaked in with a slim margin.

The vote, 1184 to 675, was interpreted by Bob Baski, student council treasurer and leader of the anti-CUS group as a rejection of "confrontation".

Baski seeks to substitute "conciliation" for confrontation and says the vote also proves Windsor students don't want their student governments "to make statements about international affairs".

CUS Ontario field worker Ted Richmond, on the Windsor cam-

pus for the whole campaign, violently disagrees with this analysis. He says the campaign was won by "red-baiting" and statements like "CUS supports communism and separatism".

The two charges, called "lies" by Richmond, refer to CUS resolutions supporting the National Liberation Front in Viet Nam and self-determination for the people of Quebec.

CUS supporters agree with Richmond and say only the Viet Nam and Quebec policies have been rejected: CUS general policy or structure was not even mentioned.

Jim Kehoe, council vice-president and member of the CUS national council, was upset by the limited amount of time allowed the CUS campaign.

"If you want to win a CUS referendum," he said, "you have to be able to have time and organization to explain CUS and the rationale behind its policies while opponents have only to point to specific resolutions and cry 'radical' to the students".

WATERPOLO

Practices are being held Wednesday Fridays at 6 p.m. in the Currie Pool. All prospective players are invited to attend, and new players are especially welcome. The team, above all, is in dire need of a goalie.

CLASSIFIED

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions — \$1.50; maximum 20 words. 7c per extra word.

FOUND

SET OF KEYS — Park & Prince Arthur — Sept. 22. Identify by name of U.S. State on chain. Telephone 843-7272.

FOR SALE

COMPLETE SET Spanish 250 books. Also Cassell's Latin Dictionary. Call 844-3660.

STRING BASS for sale. Lessons available on bass. 489-4543 anytime.

TRIUMPH "MOUNTAIN CUB" 200cc. \$400. 288-5951.

FAIRLANE 500 62 V-8 automatic, radio, excellent condition, need money, best offer over \$350. (listed \$450.). after 6 pm. 729-8977, Paul.

FISHER PORTABLE Stereo Record Player. Model 50B: Garrard turntable, detachable speakers; new last month. Call 288-0849 anytime.

C.I.C. LAB COAT SALE: proceeds go to Scholarship Fund. Your support is needed. Daily 12-2, main lobby. Otto Maass.

FOR SALE

STOVE, REFRIGERATOR, kitchen, living-room, bedroom furniture, shelves, lamps etc. Reasonable. 272-0602 until 11 pm.

ACCORDION: 48 bass with case and instruction book. Brand new. \$200. or best offer. Phone Mike 481-8780 evenings.

AUSTIN CAMBRIDGE — 1960: summer driven last 3 years. Call Egan 849-9431; after 6, 937-4579. \$150.

SMALL TAPEREORDER, suitable for lectures, ski boots, size 8: Good condition. Call at Apt. 6, 3506 Durocher after 5.

LAB COATS now on sale: Room 129, McIntyre Bldg. All sizes available including ladies coats. Open 8:30 am - 4:30 pm.

PAIR OF TRACK SHOES with cleats, excellent condition. Cheap. Stewart Biology Bldg. W1-8.

FRATERNITIES — Local firm invites calls for: pins, insignia and sportswear. Samples available. We give excellent service. Call or write: T.T.T. Enterprises, 4300 Bourret, Suite 102, Montreal — 731-8626.

LOST

DARK GLASSES: lost Sept. 23 probably downstairs in Union. Dark brown plastic frames, hexagonal-shaped lenses. Please call Diane: 688-1913.

HOUSING

ROOMS: Spacious Singles or Doubles, Immediate Occupancy. Economical. Good Home Cooking. Study Atmosphere. Call Dave Cox between 6 pm - 8 pm: 843-6973.

LARGE HOUSE near Shawbridge, and smaller hunting lodge, both furnished. Six month rental. Ideal for club, society. Information: 931-7819.

FURNISHED ROOMS in Modern Building on University. Meals available. Rent \$45. and \$55. Apply 3559 University or call 842-0198.

KRT House, corner Peel and McGregor, double and single rooms, cable T.V., kitchen facilities, linen. 844-4777. Ask for Fred.

TWO FEMALE STUDENTS want third to share 5 1/2 furnished apartment in ghetto. Own room, \$60/month plus expenses. 845-9045.

PALATIAL 8 room student apt. has 2 unoccupied furnished rooms, modern kitchen, bath, shower etc. \$10, \$15. weekly. 849-2656 evenings.

FREE ROOM for female student in exchange for cooking one meal a day and light housework. Call 844-3211.

TWO FEMALE Upper year Arts students need third girl to share 5 1/2 room furnished apartment in ghetto. \$60/month. Own room. Share expenses. Call Brenda or Esther 845-9045.

EXCLUSIVELY McGill girls: one room to share at \$45., one single at \$70. per month. call 634-4265.

TO SUBLET: A high rise 2 1/2 apartment at "La Villa". Corner between St. Famille & Prince Arthur. Tel. 844-6595.

VICINITY OF MCGILL University to Sublet for Nov. 1st. 2 1/2 high rise apartment, all taxes paid. Central downtown. Call evenings 845-8552.

MISCELLANEOUS

LARGER than LIFE: McGill film workshop. first meeting, new members welcome. Wed. 7:30 rm 457.

EXPERIENCE BABY-SITTING available near campus. Very reasonable daily or weekly rates. For information call Mrs. Goss at 843-5769.

MOTORCYCLIST, 19, wishes to sell options on body organs for purpose of transplant: heart \$1000, kidneys \$750 pr., testicles \$250 each. Other parts also up for grabs. Delivery after violent death. Apply in writing to Albert, c/o McGill Daily.

CYCOM: First meeting Wed. Oct. 2nd. 1 pm. Engineering Building Room 304: films, registrations, introductory computer courses and further information.

UNITED CHURCH STUDENTS: Open Meeting, Sunday, Oct. 6, 7:30 pm. Divinity Hall, University St. (near Milton gate).

ZETE FOOTBALL SMASH: "The Seeds of Time" are back again! Cold beer and Sgt. Savage at 3637 University after the game.

PAKISTAN STUDENTS' CLUB will hold its welcome meeting on Friday, Oct. 4, at 6 pm in Room 457 in the Student Union. Elections will be held. Refreshments will be served. All are welcome.

WRITER'S CRAMP? Help the Students' Society Education Committee eradicate this scourge. See us at the Student Council office 11-2 today.

COMPLETE ENTERTAINMENT SERVICE for dances and parties - light shows, discoteques, bands (Canadian & American). Call BOOM ENTERPRISES 342-1442, 845-1442, 482-7056.

DROLETTE applications will be accepted at the Union Switchboard until Thurs. Oct. 3 at 4 pm. First judging, Union 458 at 4 pm Thurs. Oct. 3.

TUTORING

MATH: Senior Science student available for Calculus, Linear Algebra, and all lower year courses. Call Gilles: 737-1307 or 737-1433.

CYCOM
THE CY BERNETICS AND COMPUTER SOCIETY
COURSES, FILMS, SPEAKERS, TOURS
FIRST OPEN MEETING (FREE FILMS SHOWN)
WED. OCT. 2ND, 1 P.M.
ENGINEERING BLDG. RM 304
ALL WELCOME

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Panel Discussion

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MacDonald Engineering Building - Room 280
October 8, 1968 - 3 - 5 p.m.

Representatives from the Departments of Trade and Commerce and External Affairs will be available to discuss career opportunities for graduates in Canada's Foreign Service. Descriptive brochure available at your university placement office.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

The Principal and
Mrs. Robertson

invite

**All Overseas
Freshmen
to a reception**

Today Oct. 2 4 pm - 6 pm

University Centre Ballroom

COMMERCE

Undergraduate Society OPEN MEETING

Re: Membership in CESAC

Thurs., Oct. 3 • Leacock 26 • 1:00 pm

TODAY...

The Prize

with Paul Newman, Elke Sommer

LEACOCK 132 - 8:00 P.M.

TICKETS 75¢ AT THE DOOR

Sponsored by McGill Entrepreneurial Agencies

McGill Mental Health Volunteer Program

requires volunteer help to work in
the various institutions in the
Montreal Area.

INFORMATION:

Students' Union
Room 466
12-3 p.m.

GENERAL MEETING:

Oct. 7, L-219
1-2 p.m.

GUEST SPEAKER:

Dr. Douglas
Psychology Dept.

Arts and Science
Undergraduate Society

OPEN MEETING

ON ARTS & SCIENCE GOV'T

1:00 P.M. Thursday

Union Ballroom

The Paris of North America

Prospects for Franco-Québec cultural accords

by THOMAS CLASPER

Montreal has more than once been referred to as the Paris of the Western Hemisphere and possibly with some good reason.

Mayor Drapeau and his aides are anxious that the bonds of similarity be forever strengthened to the advantage of both cities.

Accordingly the municipal government has concluded an agreement with the French Government for the specific purposes of importing and integrating Parisians into all aspects of Montreal's daily routine.

This particular project of the Mayor's will, if successful, dramatically transform the quality of urban life.

The Mayor's aides were silent as to the nature of the changes but highly placed sources have revealed that the French Ministry of Culture's sub-division, the Bureau of Physical and Corporal Culture, is supervising the inter-city exchange.

The Bureau's headquarters is located on the outskirts of Paris in a chateau which in the 16th century served as the seraglio of the martyred Doc de Guise.

Interestingly enough the Bureau was the section of the edifice

functional that supervised the maintenance and administration of the state-owned brothels while incidentally providing various other services.

In Gaullist France the public brothels are no more, but the bureau, much smaller in both size and budget, carries on in performance of its other duties.

The director of the department, middle-aged and bespectacled is Hillaire Hébert (descended from the famed revolutionary of 1832).

A devout Catholic and passionate Gaullist, he is pleased that he must no longer be the "public procurer". He grudgingly admits that the Bureau's budget was "rent in half" with the abolition of state-run brothels — "perhaps the state should not legislate morality but then again, perhaps it should; that is not for me to say."

Until the Montreal-Paris cultural axis was formed the Bureau had little work to do. "But, now" gesturing grandly, Hébert exults, "Now, we are somebody again."

The Bureau will direct the export of those services distinctively French to Montreal.

In metropolitan France the Bureau's duties consist of the super-

vision of standards maintained by French restaurants and bistros.

However, in Montreal, a city renowned for good food and drink, such supervision would at very least be superfluous, if not insulting to restaurateurs and publicans.

Related to this aspect of the Bureau's duties is its indoctrination program for French waiters whose conduct is proverbial (special attention is paid to reactions to the *pourboire minuscule*). The Bureau also sets rigorous qualification exams for concierges in order that a uniform standard of performance be enforced across the land.

Sources close to the Mayor have intimated that even now two-hundred venerable Montreal men and women are being trained as cadres for the purpose of instituting the conciergerie in Canada's largest city.

The advantages are obvious — instead of seeking out crime themselves, the police can wait in the security of their precincts for information from the concierges.

There is of course a darker side to the *sou* — constitutionally there may be difficulties. Will the concierges be employees of the French secret serv-

ice, trained to encourage separatism in their several apartments; should concierges be trained only at the request of Ottawa? Is the shipment of concierges to Montreal an act of war?

At any rate it will be 1969 before the first "chiennes du roi" reach Laurier Pier (interestingly enough the 300th anniversary of the arrival of les filles du roi).

There is one other service which is provided by the Bureau.

Low and prosaic though this service may seem, it is nonetheless important in its own way. The bureau supervises the maintenance and installation of France's outdoor pissoirs and comfort stations. These humble structures have for centuries proven invaluable to citizens of France. Unfortunately, these great links with the past are about to be severed forever by a summary decree from le Grand Charles *soi-même*.

Too often in the past have the pissoirs of Paris served on the barricades, and too often have the barricades brought an end to tyranny and reaction.

Consequently, de Gaulle knows what he is doing. In paving over the cobblestones and dismantling the pissoirs, de Gaulle is protecting himself.

It is said that when the General learned that the barricades were being constructed of dismantled pissoirs last April, he made up his mind that he or the comfort stations had to go, but mindful of the power of plumbing, or nostalgic for the days of yore personified in these Parisian privies, he was heard to murmur, "Tant pis".

M. Hébert, standing beneath a portrait of Napoleon, reveals that "when your Mayor heard of His decision, he made up His mind that Paris' loss would be Montreal's gain. "Rather than oversee the destruction of his beloved pissoirs Hébert will supervise their shipment to Montreal." "There are so many details" sputters Hébert, "Crating, shipping, packing, unpacking, reassembly. It is without doubt a most formidable undertaking."

The Mayor's aides have been working out all the details from this end of the business — financial backing has been obtained from respected members of the financial community — tenders for plumbing contracts are up for bids from members of City Council, sites for erection of the relaxation booths, (pissoir does grate a trifle much) are even now being chosen.

The pissoirs are also expected to provide the greatest shot in the arm to industry since Logexpo.

There remain difficulties. Some urbanologists suggest that the urinaires, while quite suitable for Parisian climes, may be woefully inadequate for Montreal's vagaries of temperature, and suggest that methods of ventilating and insulating the privies be devised before their installation. In general, public reaction is more than favorable to the installation of the Parisian comfort stations — the dearth of adequate public rest rooms no doubt explains this reaction.

Naturally, this is not the end of the Mayor's Parisianizing process. There is more to come. Pointing to the historic Paris-Montreal non-aggression pact, Hébert muses, "Naturellement, this is not the end of your Mayor's endeavours. Even now he is attempting to buy up Cinzano ashtrays and Martini-Rossi umbrellas for Montreal's sidewalk cafes. There is a plumbing fixtures company in Paris that will be shipping 10,000 introductory bidets to Montreal — His Holiness, the Pope, notwithstanding; and one of your plumbing companies has been instructed to manufacture only bathtubs 'aux pieds des Léons.'"

LOOKING FOR INFO ON FRATERNITIES?

LOOK NO FURTHER - COME UP TO SEE US ANYTIME TODAY

The Place: PHI KAPPA PI - 3647 University
Comes as you are! All welcome! No obligation!

Writer's Cramp?

- Do you wonder why students at McGill reproduce professors' notes in lectures by a method outdated in the 1500's by the invention of the printing press?
- Do you want to participate in classes but cannot because you are too busy writing?
- Do your professors discourage questions in class and say 'Come see me after the lecture' because they're afraid they won't be able to finish 'teaching' the material they have prepared?
- Do you want to do something about it?

If the answers are yes then come to see us, the Students' Society Education Committee. We'll tell you what others have already done; what we can do for you; and how you can get printed notes for your courses.

Office hours: 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., Oct. 2 to Oct. 8 - Student Council Office, (Union).

Help Stamp Out Writer's Cramp

McGill Guidance Service

EFFECTIVE READING COURSE for FRESHMEN

Contact:

Mrs. Lavin
392-5121

Classes:

2:30 - 4:30 p.m.
Tues. or Thurs.
10 week session

Opening TOMORROW
OCT. 3rd at 11am

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The grape workers and the strike

DELANO, Calif. (CPS - CUP) - "In the souls of the people, the grapes of wrath are filling and growing heavy, growing heavy for the vintage."

So runs the final sentence in a chapter of John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath". What was true almost 40 years ago is still true this month as a strike by California farm workers spreads into a nationwide grape boycott.

Farm workers in the U.S. are still forced to lead lives geared not to advancement but to bare survival. A California grape worker does not have to face the dilemma of whether to buy loafers or hush-puppies for his children - he must worry about having enough money to get shoes of any kind for the members of his family.

At present, many grape workers earn less than \$1,800 a year. Even if a worker were able to work 40 hours a week every week of the year, he could only earn \$2,386 annually - approximately one-half of the average wage for all Californians.

In the 1930's, America's workers won the right to organize and bargain collectively through the National Labor Relations Act. In 1968, farm workers remain excluded from this act. To overcome this handicap and win the benefits enjoyed by other workers - minimum wage, collective bargaining, fringe benefits - the farm workers of Delano, California voted to go on strike union recognition three years ago this month.

Since the turn of the century, attempts had been made to unionize the farm workers in California, but all of them had failed. This time, however, under the leadership of Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers, farm workers have succeeded in winning collective bargaining agreements for the first time in history. Several major wine companies in California have signed agreements with their workers.

But the strike is now in its 43rd month, and the workers are still out. Some victories have been won, but the goal of total union recognition is still far in the future.

In an effort to put additional pressure on growers during September - the grape harvest - and to win nationwide support for the strike, the UFW

is devoting most of its energy this fall to enlarging and publicizing a nationwide boycott of table grapes by supermarkets, individuals and companies.

They have distributed posters for car and store windows telling consumers that every grape they buy denies a grape worker's child a meal. Workers have been sent to 26 U.S. cities and Toronto to talk in support of the boycott.

College campuses, which in the West were the earliest areas of support for the Delano strike, are a major target for the workers, who are being helped by local branches of the United Mexican-American Students (UMAS) organization, a new one on many campuses this fall.

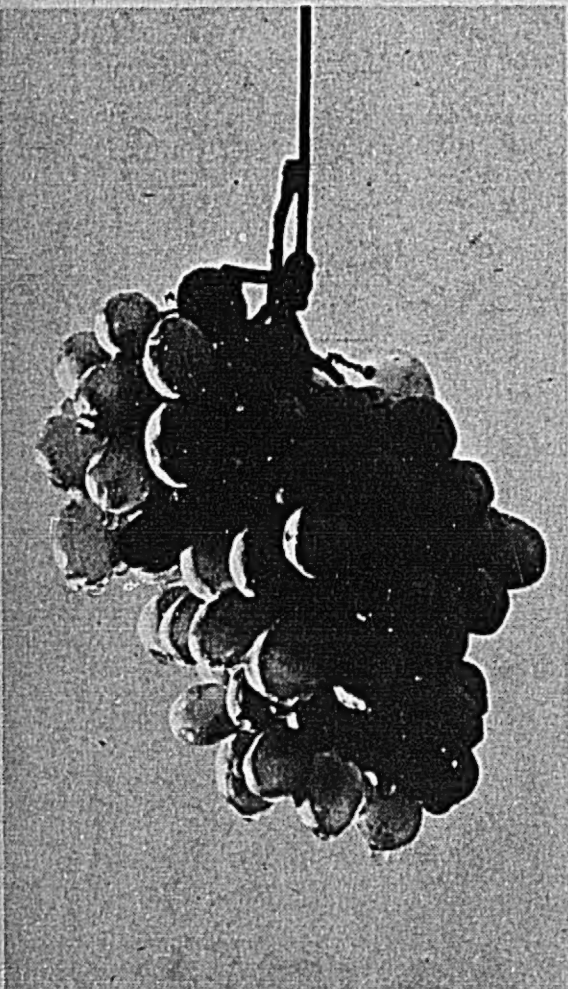
UMAS groups are spending their time rallying campus support for the Delano strikers and picketing supermarkets that carry California grapes (with some results, apparently: one Denver supermarket chain now has signs telling shoppers the grapes "were picked by non-union workers").

Chavez and the strike have received support from Robert Kennedy before his death, Eugene McCarthy and Hubert Humphrey. Richard Nixon has not endorsed the strike. One of the workers' avowed enemies is California Governor Ronald Reagan, who last fall reportedly allowed growers to keep the children of workers out of school for two weeks in order to finish the picking, while other children were sent back.

The boycott, which began in earnest last year, has had some effect on the market. Sales in California are down 20 per cent, and grape markets in New York, Boston, Detroit and Chicago are being closed down. Growers have begun routing their grapes to cities where the boycott is weakest.

A successful strike could change the status of farm labor well beyond the California valleys. Once the pickers are organized, the way will be open to unionizing all of California's 300,000 harvest hands. And once California, the "General Motors of agriculture" has been organized, the task of farm labor organizers across the country will be well under way.

The workers say they are seeking four things with the strike: a minimum hourly wage at all times of the year, sanitary working conditions in working areas, a seniority system to protect workers of long standing, and an end to harassment through the appointment of stewards who would represent any worker who felt he had been treated unfairly.



The Machine...

(continued from page 5)

was resoundingly defeated in the 1931 elections, and Houde himself lost his seat.

Houde resigned the leadership, and one of the province's most famous party conventions convened to select a new leader.

Before the convention met, the name most prominently mentioned for the leadership was Maurice Duplessis.

The son of a judge, and a lawyer by profession, Duplessis started his career in politics when he was elected Conservative member for Trois-Rivières to the Legislative Assembly. He soon built up a reputation as an able debater and a clever parliamentarian, with a well-tuned sense for maneuvering and back-room dealings.

The Conservative convention which convened on October 3, 1933, in Sherbrooke, has taken its place in the history books, and in parliamentarian's memories as "le congrès de Sherbrooke".

It changed history.

With Duplessis' victory, the Conservatives broke from Sauvé's social philosophy. Duplessis was certainly a nationalist, but by no means a radical. He was a practical politician whose main objective was to defeat the Taschereau government and replace it by the Conservatives.

The Conservative Party which Duplessis inherited was one which won only 14 out of 90 seats in the previous election. If it hoped to even tackle the powerful Taschereau machine, it would also need to make its alliances.

Thus, a short while before the provincial election of November 15, 1935, Duplessis and Gouin entered into coalition negotiations.

Within a few days, the two leaders issued a joint statement announcing the formation of a common front. The new coalition was to be known as l'Union Nationale Duplessis-Gouin.

The Duplessis-Gouin combination was joined by several independent nationalists, who had hitherto taken little or no active part in politics, although many of them were leaders of vigorous Catholic Action and patriotic organizations.

Any discussion of the social philosophy of Quebec nationalists in the period must start with the encyclical letter *Rerum Novarum* of Pope Leo XIII, which appeared in 1891.

This encyclical set forth the basic principles which were to underlie the Church's approach to labor and social problems, principles which to a very large extent still dominate Catholic thinking. Principles which Daniel Johnson himself admitted "are the guidelines of my thought".

In his encyclical, Leo XIII rejected both socialism and economic liberalism as solution to the problems of industrial society.

The Pope pronounced that the state had a special obligation to intervene in the economy and protect the standard of living of the wage earner and other depressed classes. He defended the right of labour to organize into associations to promote their interests.

This general program was translated into a specific Quebec application by a group of Catholic laymen, working with Montreal Jesuits, and appeared in a text *Le Programme de restauration sociale* in 1933.

The Union Nationale basically adopted this program as its own.

In brief, these were the major points of the 1935 Union Nationale program:

-Agrarian: government credit scheme, subsidies, destruction of the monopolistic "milk trust", an extensive back-to-the-land colonization program.

-Labor and social: laws governing minimum wages, hours of work, and working conditions; greater security and compensation; health insurance, pensions; slum clearance programs.

-Industrial and Financial: destruction of the stranglehold by financial institutions, electricity trust and paper industry as well as coal, gasoline and bread companies; commission to investigate government takeover of electricity.

-Government and electoral: a long series of measures which would prevent cabinet ministers from sitting on boards directors of companies, or owning shares in companies dealing with the government. Limitation of contributions companies can make to parties. Abolishing of upper house, the Legislative Council.

The first thing that strikes anyone about this program is how it was only completely achieved after Lesage swept the Union Nationale machine out in 1960.

The Union Nationale's base of power grew. The program had won the people.

Farmers and trade unions allied with the UN, French-Canadian businessmen threw their weight behind the new party, because it promised to fight the nightmare of industrialization which threatened their nineteenth-century economic base.

In the election of 1935, the Duplessis-Gouin coalition captured 42 seats, almost quadrupling the Conservatives seats in the last Assembly, and left the Liberals barely in control with 48 seats.

When the 1936 legislature was called, Duplessis played his trump card, and killed the Taschereau régime - he announced that he was able to bring to light information about the administration's handling of funds.

In the election campaign of 1936, the Liberals put forth a platform which almost plagiarized the Union Nationale's, refraining only from attacking the mammoth corporations.

The Union Nationale's appeal to nationalistic sentiments, its promise of economic, social and administrative reform met with overwhelming response from the electorate. The party won 76 out of 90 seats.

Duplessis rode the fears of French Canadians into power - fears of the English capitalists, fears of industrialization, fears of another depression.

Duplessis won on a politique of fear.

For over twenty years, Duplessis would rule on a politique of fear.